Archaeological Investigations
I-94 East-West and Stadium Interchange
70th Street to 25th Street
National Avenue to Lisbon Avenue
Milwaukee County
Project ID: 1060-27-00

Prepared for CH2M Hill 135 S. 84th Street, Suite 400 Milwaukee, WI 53214 Contact Person: Charlie Webb

Prepared by David Keene, Ph.D., RPA Archaeological Research, Inc. Middleton, WI 53562 (608) 836-8677 www.arch-res.com

Disclaimer/Warranty Statement

This Archaeological Study was completed for CH2M Hill, Inc., on behalf of the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) and Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). Information contained in this report should be considered confidential and only used to comply with the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 as amended, or Wisconsin State Statute 44.40 and 157.70. The looting or destruction of historic properties may be subject legal fines, imprisonment, and or penalties.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

Preliminary Archaeological Investigations were conducted along the IH-94 corridor popularly referred to as the Stadium Interchange. Improvements need to be made in order to accommodate increased traffic, deteriorated pavement, and high crash rate along this corridor. It was the task of the archaeological investigation to examine the archaeological resources within the vicinity of this corridor to assist in future planning.

Background documents search into the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database indicated that 6 archaeological sites were listed immediately adjacent to the exiting highway right of way. Three of these were prehistoric sites. Two of the three were also listed as burial sites. Field examination failed to detect any intact and exposed ground surfaces adjacent to the existing right of way. Another three of the six sites were historic cemeteries. All three of these cemeteries are active today. The original boundaries of all three of these cemeteries were located within the exiting right of way of IH-94. These boundaries were adjusted during the construction of IH-94 in the 1950s.

Historic records and oral interview suggest that two of the three cemeteries never actively interred human remains within the areas deeded to the State of Wisconsin for the construction of IH-94. Documents do suggest, however, that one site, the Wood National Cemetery (BMI-0026), removed at least 42 human graves from the future right of way of IH-94 in the 1950s. The only evidence of this move is a notation on a 1957 Wisconsin Department of Transportation drainage map. There is no evidence at this time that graves were covered over during the construction of IH-94.

It should be noted that the Wood National Cemetery is part of the Nation Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers National Historic Landmark and a contributing element in a National Register of Historic Places District. The other two cemeteries will be evaluated for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places in attached to this document.

DESCRIPTION OF UNDERTAKING

This is a preliminary study. It has not yet been determined what improvements will be made on the existing corridor as outlined in Attachment 2.

PROJECT AREA and AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

The area under investigation was the segment of IH-94 between 70th Street and 25th Street and the segment of USH 41 between National Avenue and Lisbon Avenue. It should be noted that all properties immediately adjacent to the exiting right of way are developed urban land. The only exception to this are the areas immediately adjacent to the existing right of way that are cemetery land.

CH2M-Hill provided ARI with project location information including a site sketch delineating the location of the proposed project area and supporting information.

PROJECT LOCATION INFORMATION

The project area is located in the following section, township and range:

Milwaukee County, Wisconsin Milwaukee 7.5 Minute USGS Quadrangles T7N, R21E, Sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, 36 Civil Township: Milwaukee (SEE ATTACHMENT 2)

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTARY and LITERATURE SEARCH

Please see attached Archaeological Literature and Records Review (Form DT 1459).

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

It is necessary to understand the geomorphology and topography of the project area prior to conducting field investigations. Any such study necessitates a discussion of not only physiography, but also soils, drainage systems, and present land uses. These factors contribute to an understanding of what the prehistoric and historic landscape looked like at the time of site formation as compared to

the present landscape.

Physiographic setting

Paull and Paull (1977), following Martin (1965), have divided Wisconsin into four physical provinces. These are the Northern Highland, the Central Plain, the Western Upland, and the Eastern Ridges and Lowlands (see **ATTACHMENT 1**). The project area is located in the Eastern Ridges and Lowlands. This province is underlain by an extensive series of anticlines and synclines that express themselves most strongly in the Niagara cuesta and escarpment, which extends down the Door Peninsula and along a southerly course from the eastern shore of Lake Winnebago. The cuesta slopes gently towards the Lake Michigan basin, creating a divide between the Lake Michigan and Upper Fox River drainage basins.

The province has been affected by a series of glaciations. These include the intrusion of the Green Bay glacial lobe and the creation of ice-dammed glacial lakes ancestral to today's Lake Michigan and Lake Winnebago. As a result, this portion of the province is mantled with a complex series of ground, end, and lateral moraines, sheet till, outwash, and glacio-fluvial and glacio-lacustrine sediments. The project area is located within a broad vegetative zone dominated by a mesic deciduous forest regime typified by sugar maple, basswood, and white and black oak (Curtis 1959).

GROUND COVER

The field survey was then conducted during June, July and August 2012 by David J. Keene, Ph.D., RPA. The entire project area was urban streetscape there were no areas of undisturbed ground surface within the project area. The only exception to this were the areas now used as active cemeteries.

INVESTIGATION TECHNIQUE

Field methods consisted of an initial visual inspection of all areas. Shovel testing was not conducted there were no intact or exposed ground surfaces in the urban portions of the project area. Shovel testing was not conducted in the three active cemeteries.

RESULTS

Research into archaeological site files and historic documents suggest that

there are six archaeological sites within the boundaries of the proposed project area. Two prehistoric sites MI-0030(BMI-0158) and MI-0087(BMI-0159) prehistoric burials were discovered in both of these sites and both sites are not catalogued. One historic Indian village MI-0188, the Menominee Valley Village Site is located in the northern most portion of the project area. In addition there were three historic cemeteries recorded with the boundaries of the project area: BMI-0025, the Spring Hill Cemetery; BMI-0024, the Beth Hamedrosh Hagodel Anshe Sfard Cemetery; and, BMI-0026, the Wood National Cemetery were located immediately adjacent to the project corridor (see **Attachment 4**).

Concerning MI-0030 (BMI-0158; not catalogued) the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database states:

This site is located south of Blue Mound Road, at the former location of the Story Brothers Limestone Quarry-- now near the I-94/I-41 interchange. This site consists of a Native American cemetery discovered during gravel quarrying. MPM records indicate that a single burial and associated artifacts were found about 15 feet below the crest of the hill (Brown says five feet). It was badly disturbed by a charge of dynamite, and noted by workmen after some bones rolled down the hill. Copper artifacts were found with the remains.

At the time of this investigation the portions of this site located within the boundaries of this project area were completely disturbed by existing roadway, concrete, and surface parking facilities. There were no intact or exposed ground surfaces within project boundaries in order to conduct shovel testing. No testing permit was acquired for testing on this site since there were no exposed ground surfaces upon which to test. The portion of this site within the APE has been radically altered by previous construction activity (Attachment 7).

Concerning MI-0087(BMI-0159; not catalogued) the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database states:

This site is located at the western end of Park Hill Terrace, near Merrill Park. Burials were found while excavating a

gravel pit at this location. No further information is available.

At the time of this investigation the portions of this site within the project APE were complete disturbed by previous road and residential construction activity. There were no intact or exposed ground surfaces. Consequently, there was no opportunity to conduct subsurface archaeological testing within the boundaries of this site (Attachment 8).

Concerning MI-0188 the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database states:

This site is located on the banks and bluffs of the Menominee River, from the Gettelman Brewery (44th and State Street) westward. This site consists of a village inhabited by several hundred Potawatomi and Menominee. A 1904 article specifies that the village as being composed of 250 wigwams or households. Update 2007: Site has either been destroyed by industrial development or was located further north on the bluffs north of the river.

At the time of this investigation the entire portion of the site within the boundaries of the project area are disturbed be modern industrial and commercial development.

Concerning BMI-0025, the Spring Hill Cemetery, the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database indicates that this is a catalogued cemetery.

According to documents collected by the Museum Archaeology Program (Hamilton 2012) the original northern boundaries of the cemetery extended into the current right of way of IH-94. Right of way was purchased by the State of Wisconsin in the 1950s. According to Mr. Michael Schumann the current executive director, the cemetery was founded in 1876. Mr. Schumann has been associated with the cemetery since the 1960s. It is his opinion that prior to the construction of IH-94 no human graves were located in the northern portion of the cemetery. He has in his possession all plats of burials for the cemetery. It was the practice at Spring Hill to plat sections of the cemetery for graves as needed. The entire cemetery was not platted for graves at its founding.

There are no plats in the cemetery records for the northern portion of the cemetery that includes the current right of way of IH-94. At the time of our conversation there were in the process of completing the plat of the northern portion of the cemetery up to the boundary line as it runs along current west bound lanes of IH-94. That plat and other information can be found in **Attachments 9-11**.

Concerning BMI-0024, the Beth Hamedrosh Hagodel Anshe Sfard Cemetery, the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database indicates that this is a catalogued cemetery.

This cemetery was established in 1924 and continues to be an active Jewish Orthodox Cemetery. It is recorded as a catalogued burial site in the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database. The current southern boundaries of the cemetery run up directly against the right of way of west bound lanes of IH-94. Documents collected by the Museum Archaeology Program (Hamilton 2012) suggest that the original southern boundaries of the cemetery extended into the current right of way of IH-94. In the 1950s the State of Wisconsin purchased cemetery property for the proposed highway right of way. According the Rabbi Melech Lensky, the current executive director of the cemetery, there is no documentation in the cemetery records to suggest that there were ever graves in this portion of the cemetery or that any were ever moved for the construction of I-94.

A current plat of graves showing the location of all known graves and their relationship to the current alignment of IH-94 was provided by the cemetery (See **Attachments 12-14**).

Concerning **BMI-0026**, the Wood National Cemetery, the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database lists this site as not catalogued. It is, however, both on the National Register of Historic Places and a contributing property in the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers National Historic Landmark. The human graves in this cemetery are protected by the Archaeological Resource Protection Act of 1970, as amended; the Native American Graves Protection

and Repatriation Act; and applicable section of Section 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database states:

This cemetery is divided into three parcels. One small parcel lies north of I-94, east of the Beth Hamedrosh Cemetery (BMI-0024) and south of Calvary Cemetery (BMI-0023). The main parcel is south of I-94, east of Spring Hill Cemetery, extending from the interstate south to a railroad cut. A newer, third, section of the cemetery is located south of the railroad cut, extending southward to a VA hospital complex.

This cemetery is a U.S. National cemetery containing nearly 40,000 interments. The cemetery was established in 1871 as Soldier Home Cemetery to inter the remains of soldiers who died under the care of the soldier's hospital. The cemetery was designed by Thomas Budd Van Home, who designed the Gettysburg National Cemetery. With respect to other National cemeteries, the Wood Cemetery is second in size only to Arlington. It became a National Cemetery in 1973. Those buried in the cemetery include four Medal of Honor recipients, members of the 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry (made famous in the movie Glory), and veterans of conflicts ranging from the war of 1812 to the Iraq war.

Established in 1871as the Soldier Home Cemetery on the grounds of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers it was renamed "Wood Cemetery" in 1937 in honor of General George Wood. Currently the cemetery is located both north and south of IH94. A 1957 Grading and Drainage Plan prepared by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation outlines an area labeled "42 graves" under the current IH-94 right of way (see **Attachments 15-18**).

According to Al Richburg, Director Wood National Cemetery, no documentation appears to exist concerning the location of this removal/relocation. He said that, "the VA likely has no records of the number of graves that were moved when the freeway was built. At that time all records were on individual cards. To avoid possible confusion, those cards may have been destroyed and a new one created when graves were relocated."

Soldiers' Home Reef

One resource that is neither a standing structure nor an archaeological site, but is on the National Register of Historic Places and a National Historic Landmark is the Soldiers' Home Reef.

This geological feature is in the Menomonee River Valley near Milwaukee and was discovered by Increase A. Lapham in the 1830s. By the 1860s it was recognized that this feature was the remains of an ancient fossil reefs, making them the first ancient reefs described in North America and among the first described anywhere in the world.

Soldiers' Home Reef is a rock hill on the south bluff of the Menomonee River valley in the SE1/4, NW1/4. NE1/4, Section 35, T7N, R21E, Wauwatosa Township, Milwaukee 7.5' quadrangle, Clement J. Zablocki Veterans Affairs Center, Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, approximately 300 feet south of the Milwaukee County Stadium. The boundary follows the north and east face of the reef for approximately 560 feet and then back about 250 feet from that face as shown in **Attachement 19**.

As a National Historic Landmark this feature cannot be disturbed by construction activity of any kind.

CONCLUSION

Background site search revealed that there were three previously reported prehistoric archaeological sites within or immediately adjacent to the project area as well as three active cemeteries. Field investigation indicates that there are no intact archaeological deposits in or immediately adjacent to the current I-94 corridor that will be affected by this project. Urban development with

commercial, residential, and infrastructure development appears to have destroyed any intact subsurface evidence of these sites.

The three cemeteries were also of some concern to planners. Research into the cemeteries indicates that two of the cemeteries; Spring Hill and Beth Hamedrosh Hagodel Anshe Sfard deeded some acreage to the Wisconsin Department of Transportation in the 1950s for the construction of IH-94. The acres deeded appear never to have contained human graves. In addition there is no indication that human graves were encountered on these acres during the construction of IH-94.

Wood National Cemetery on the other hand also deeded acres to the Wisconsin Department of Transportation in the 1950s, but documents suggest that 42 human graves were moved from these acres prior to the construction of IH-94.

At this time there is no evidence that human graves are located under the existing pavement of IH-94 on acreage deeded by these cemeteries. In addition there is no evidence that any human graves once under the care of these three cemeteries are no located outside the current legal property lines of these cemeteries.

Wood National Cemetery is on the National Register of Historic Places. Spring Hill Cemetery and Beth Hamedrosh Hagodel Anshe Sfard Cemetery are not. As part of this investigation an attempt was made to gather information on both of these cemeteries to determine if they are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. We found that they do not meet the criteria for eligibility as set for cemeteries by the National Register. Documentation is attached.

Bibliographic References Cited and Consulted

Curtis, John T.

1959 The Vegetation of Wisconsin: An Ordination of Plant Communities, The University of Wisconsin Press: Madison.

Hamilton, Kelly

Original Construction of IH-94 E-W Expressway and Impacts to the Wood National Cemetery, Beth Hamedorsh Hagodel Anshe Sfard Cemetery, and Spring Hi9ll Cememtery and Mauseleum. Museum Archaeology Program, State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Martin, Lawrence

1965 *The Physical Geography of Wisconsin*, The University of Wisconsin Press: Madison.

Paull, Rachel Krebs and Richard A. Paull

1977 Geology of Wisconsin and Upper Michigan. Kendall Hunt, Dubuque.

Papworth, Mark L.

1967 Cultural Traditions in the Lake Forest Region During the Late High-Water Stages of the Post-Glacial Great Lakes, unpublished PhD dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Michigan.

Quimby, George

1966 *Indian Life in the Upper Great Lakes*, University of Chicago Press: Chicago.

Ritzenthaler, Robert (editor)

The Old Copper Culture of Wisconsin, *The Wisconsin Archeologist* 38(4): 186-329.

Ritzenthaler Robert and George Quimby

The Red Ocher Culture of the Upper Great Lakes and Adjacent Areas, *Fieldiana Anthropology* 36: 243-275.

Salzer, Robert J.

The Wisconsin North Lakes Project: A Preliminary Report. In Aspects of Upper Great Lakes Archaeology, ed. Elden Johnson, pp. 40-54, Minnesota Prehistoric Archaeology Series No. 11, Minnesota Historical Society: St. Paul.

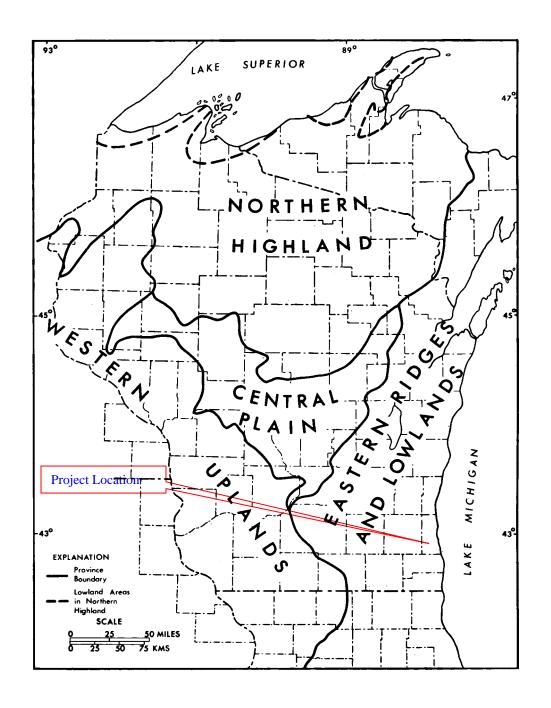
ARCHAEOLOGICAL LITERATURE AND RECORDS REVIEW DT1459 3/2003

Wisconsin Department of Transportation

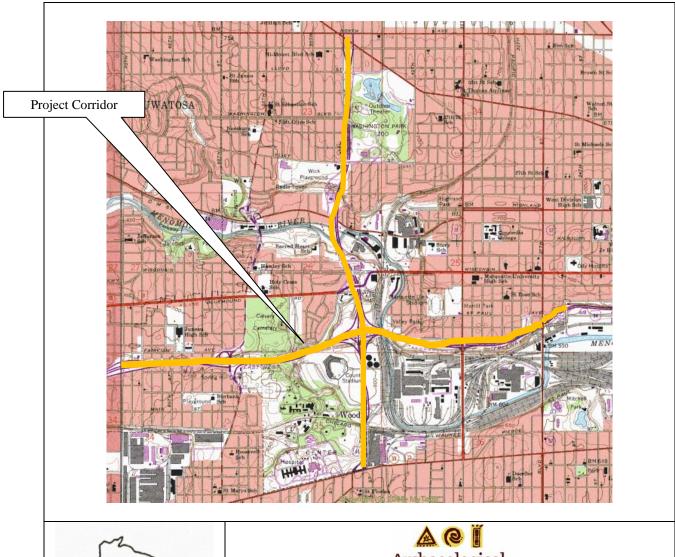
PROJECT INFORMATION				
Project ID	Highway/Str		County	SHSW Compliance Number
1060-27-00	I-94 East-		Milwaukee	
	Stadium I	nterchange)		
Project Termini 70 th Street to 25 th Street &	National Av	enue to Lisbon A	Avenue	
Township(s)		Town/Range		Sections
Milwaukee		T7N; R21E		23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, 36
USGS Quadrangle(s) Greensdale and Franksville				
SOURCES RESEARCHED		☐ See Continuation Sheet		
OSA USGS Maps			Previous Surveys	
WI Land Economic Inventory (WLEI))	County History	CEB Manuscripts
□ Burial Sites Office	,		Archival Maps:	•
Publisher		Year	Publisher	Year
Publisher		Year	Publisher	Year
Other				
SITES IN PROJECT AREA				
Total Number of Sites	Prehistori	С	Historic	Cemeteries/Burials
	3		4	5
Code #47 MI-0030			rial/Not Catalogued	Affiliation Old Copper
#47 MI-0087		Campsite/Villa Catalogued	age/Cemetery/Burial	/Not Unknown Prehistoric
#47 BMI-0024		Cemetery/Bu	rial/Catalogued	Historic EuroAmerican
SITES WITHIN ONE MILE	OF THE PF	ROJECT AREA		
Total Number of Sites	Prehistori	С	Historic	Cemeteries/Burials
	3		4	3
Code #47 BMI-0023		Type	al	Affiliation Historic EuroAmerican
		Cemetery/Buri		
#47 BMI-0182		Cemetery Buri		Historic EuroAmerican
#47 MI-0395		Campsite Villa		Late Archaic/Woodland
Sites Reported in the Pro	oject Area		rted Within One Mile	
Research Conducted by David Keene				Date 5/1/2012
I certify that the literature search w	as done acco	ding to the Wisconsi	in Survey Guidelines	0/ 1/2012
recommy that the incretario course.	40 40110 40001	ang to the whosener	ar our coy outdom loo.	
David Keene				
(Print Name of Archaeologist)				
Archaeological Research, Ir	nc.			
(Print Name of Firm or Institution)				August 2012
(Cignoture of Archanalariat)				(Dota)
(Signature of Archaeologist)				(Date)

SOURCES RESEARCH	HED (Continued)		
Publisher	Year	Publisher	Year
Publisher	Year	Publisher	Year
Publisher	Year	Publisher	Year
Publisher	Year	Publisher	Year
Publisher	Year	Publisher	Year
Publisher	Year	Publisher	Year
Publisher	Year	Publisher	Year
Publisher	Year	Publisher	Year
Publisher	Year	Publisher	Year
SITES IN PROJECT A	REA (Continued)		
Code	Туре	/D	Affiliation
#47 BMI-0025		y/Burial/catalogued	Historic EuroAmerican
#47 BMI-0026		y/Burial/not catalogued	Historic EuroAmerican
#47 MI-0188	Campsite	e/Village	Historic Indian
#47 -			
#47 -			
#47 -			
#47 -			
#47 -			
#47 -			
SITES WITHIN ONE M	LE OF THE PROJECT	T AREA (Continued)	
Total Number of Sites	Prehistoric 2	Historic 2	Cemeteries/Burials 1
Code	Туре		Affiliation
#47 MI-0397		atter/Military Site	Unknown Prehistoric/Historic EuroAmerican
#47 MI-0396	Lithic Sc	atter	Unknown Prehistoric
#47 BMI-0175	Cemeter		Historic EuroAmerican
#47 -	Comotor	,, = \$1161	. Hotorio Edio, arionodii
#47 -			
#47 -			
#47 -			
#47 -			
#47 -			

Attachment 1: Project Location Map



Attachment 2: Project Location Map







Milwaukee County, Wisconsin Milwaukee 7.5 Minute USGS Quadrangles T7N,R21E, Sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, 36 Civil Township: Milwaukee

Attachment 3. Project Location in relationship to cemeteries

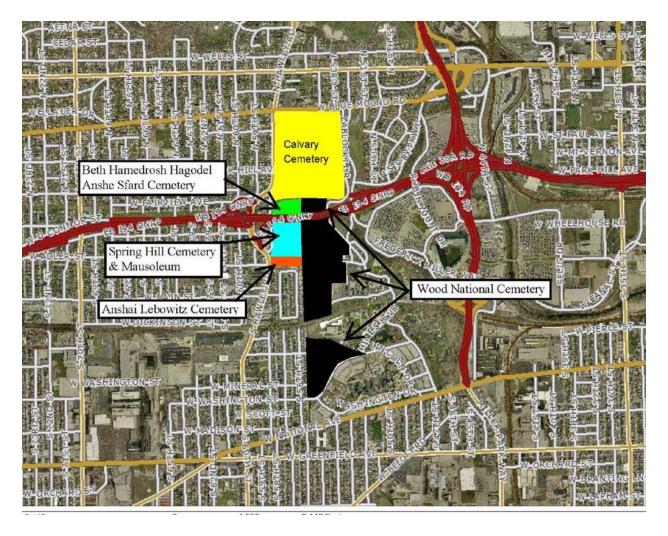
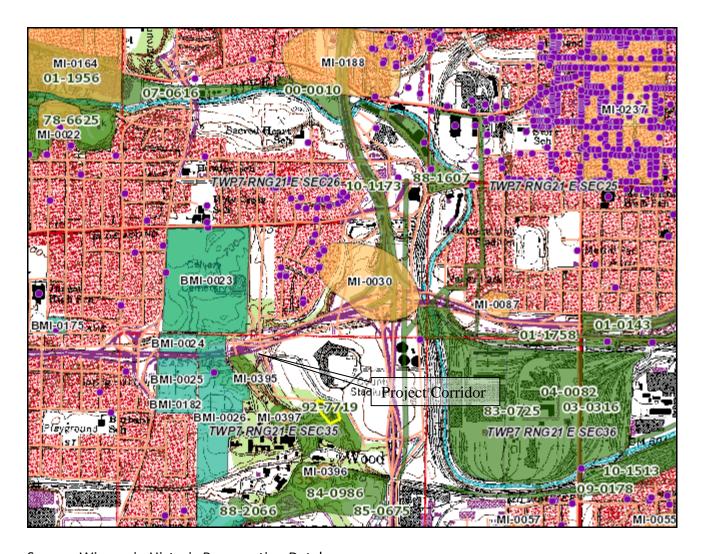


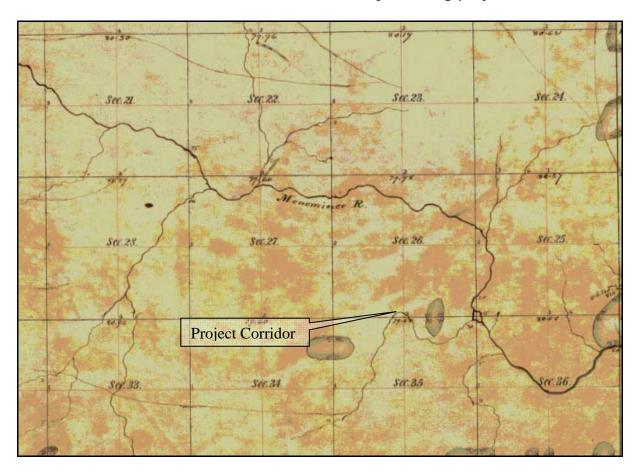
Image provided by Museum Archaeology Program State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Attachment 4. Archaeological Sites within and near the project area



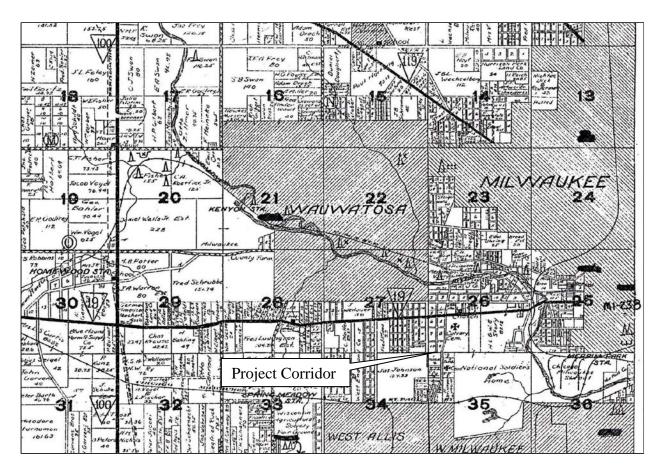
Source: Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database

Attachment 5. 1836 Public Land Survey showing project area



Source: Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database

Attachment 6. Charles Brown Atlas



Source: Charles E. Brown Archaeological Atlas of Wisconsin

Attachment 7. Photo within the boundaries of MI-0030



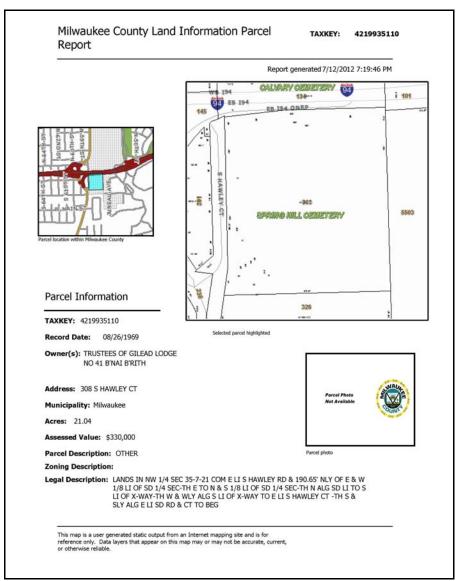
This photo is taken from the northwest quadrant of the intersection of IH-94 and USH 41. Note asphalt parking surface and expressway in the background.

Attachment 8. Photo taken within the boundaries of MI-0087



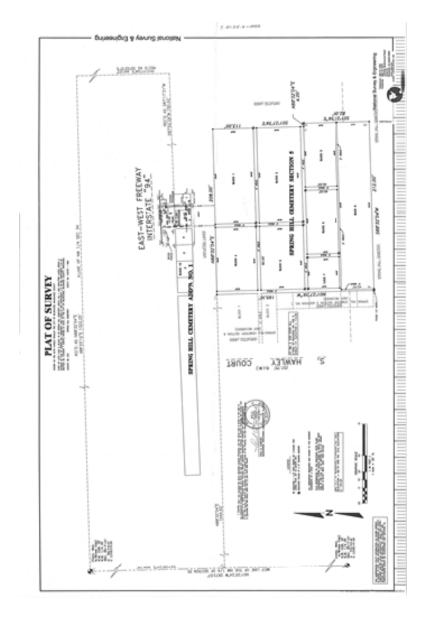
View to the east. Note the fence and the trees are the IH-94 right of way. The ground surface in this photo is approximately 80 feet higher that the road surface of IH-94 just a few feet south of the fence and tree line shown here.

Attachment 9. Spring Hill Cemetery County



Milwaukee County Legal Description and tax parcel information

Attachment 10. Spring Hill Cemetery Plat of Survey



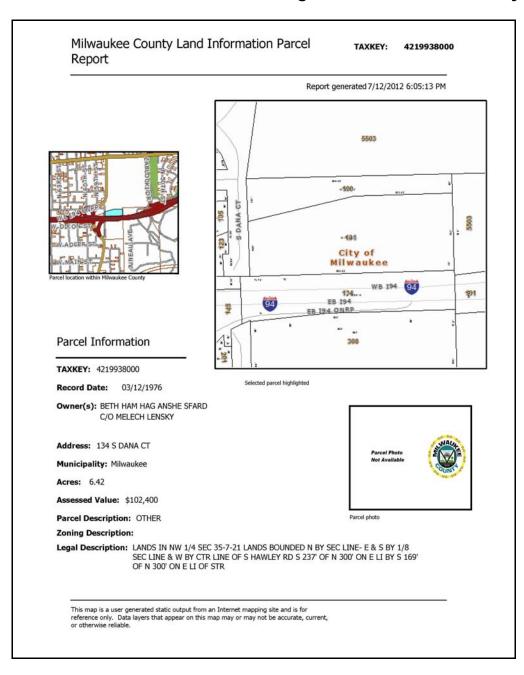
This is the most current plat of survey showing burial blocks within Spring Hill Cemetery. Northern most block against the right of way retaining wall is newly platted.

Attachment 11. Spring Hill Cemetery



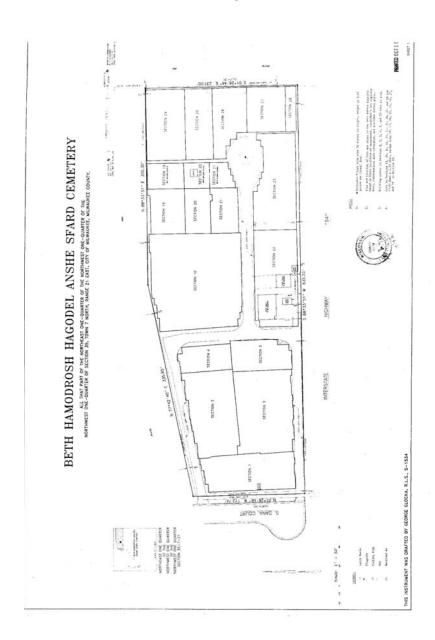
This is the retaining wall that separates Spring Hill Cemetery from IH-94.

Attachment 12.Beth Hamedrosh Hagodel Anshe Sfard Cemetery



Milwaukee County Legal Description and tax parcel information

Attachment 13. Beth Hamedrosh Hagodel Anshe Sfard Cemetery



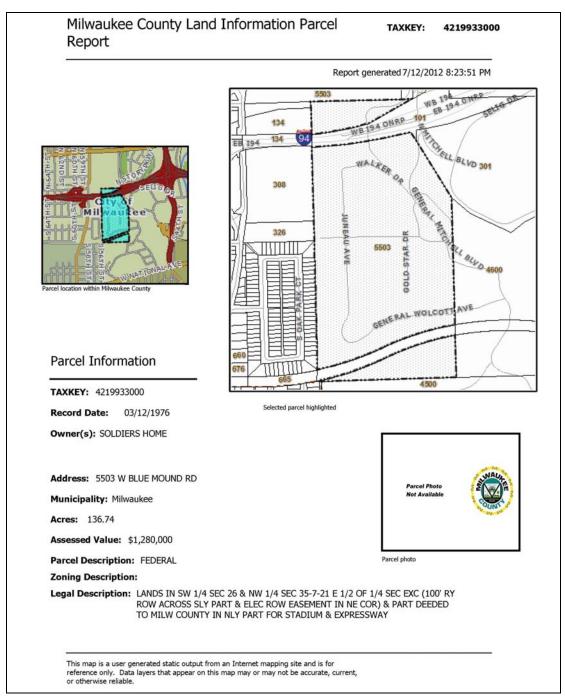
Current Plat of Cemetery showing burial blocks 1961.

Attachment 14. Beth Hamedrosh Hagodel Anshe Sfard Cemetery



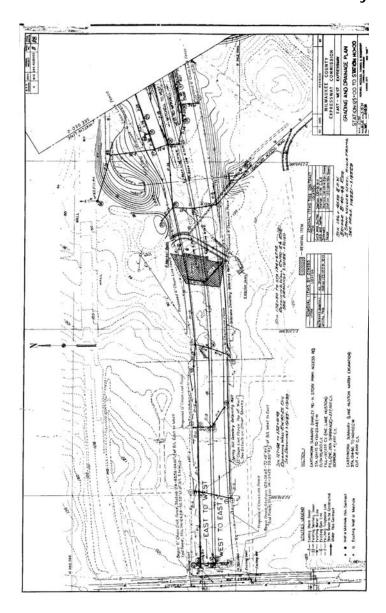
Fence separating the cemetery from IH-94 right of way.

Attachment 15. Wood National Cemetery



Milwaukee County Legal Description and tax parcel information.

Attachment 16. Wood National Cemetery



This illustration provided by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation shows the as-built boundaries of IH-94 in 1958. It also documents an area from which 42 graves were removed prior to construction.

Attachment 17. Wood National Cemetery



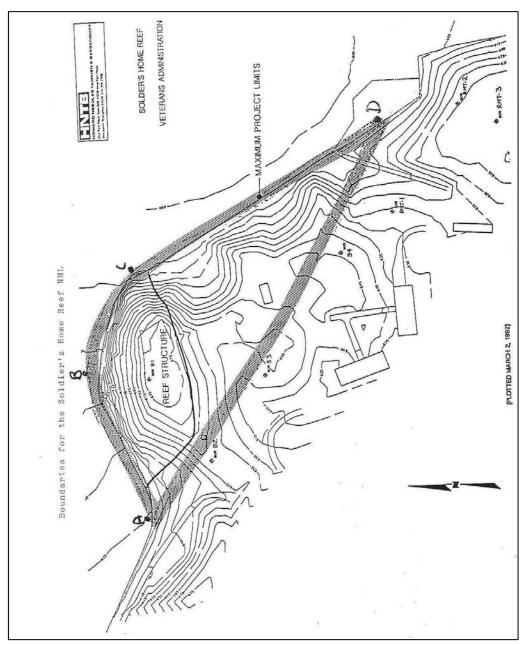
View to the west from inside the Wood National Cemetery showing the retaining wall which separates the cemetery from IH-94. This is the approximate location from where the 42 graves were removed.

Attachment 18. Wood National Cemetery



View to the east from inside Wood National Cemetery showing the fence line that separates the cemetery from IH-94

Attachment 19. Soldier's Home Reef



Soldiers' Home Reef: Veterans Administration," by Howard, Needles, Tammen & Bergendoff

Wisconsin ASI Update Form

Fill in the following information as it is presently recorded: County Milwuakee Site # <u>47-MI-0188</u> ASI # <u>3581</u> Burial Site # _____ Site Name Menominee Valley Village Town/Range/Sec.T7N., R21E., Section 22 and 26 USGS Quad NameMilwuakee Please refer to the ASI form and provide the appropriate headings for the correction or new information. Examples of headings are: QUARTER SECTIONS, USGS MAP, and SITE DESCRIPTION. Provide a justification or reference for any new information. When appropriate, attach a sketch map and copy of USGS quad depicting map changes. HEADING(S) AND NATURE OF CORRECTION/UPDATE: Location Description Testing and examining the portion of the site within the proposed expansion boundaries of the IH-94 East/West Project suggests that there are no intact archaeological deposits adjacent to the existing highway. InvestigatorDavid Keene Affiliation Archaeological Research, Inc. Date September 2012 Update submitted by: Name David Keene Affiliation Archaeological Research, Inc. Date January 2013 ************************************ (Leave this section blank-- for SHSW office use) HP-00-000 (rev. --/--/2000) CHK'D GIS Entry GIS Entry Checked ENTER ENTRY CHK'D

Wisconsin ASI Update Form

Fill in the following information as it is presently recorded: County Milwuakee

Site # <u>47-MI-0087</u> ASI # <u>3586</u> Burial Site # BMI-0159 Site Name Park Hill Terrace Gravel Pit Burial Town/Range/Sec.T7N., R21E., Section 25 USGS Quad NameMilwuakee Please refer to the ASI form and provide the appropriate headings for the correction or new information. Examples of headings are: QUARTER SECTIONS, USGS MAP, and SITE DESCRIPTION. Provide a justification or reference for any new information. When appropriate, attach a sketch map and copy of USGS quad depicting map changes. HEADING(S) AND NATURE OF CORRECTION/UPDATE: Location Description Testing and examining the portion of the site within the proposed expansion boundaries of the IH-94 East/West Project suggests that there are no intact archaeological deposits adjacent to the existing highway. InvestigatorDavid Keene Affiliation Archaeological Research, Inc. Date September 2012 Update submitted by: Name David Keene Affiliation Archaeological Research, Inc. Date January 2013 ************************************ (Leave this section blank-- for SHSW office use) HP-00-000 (rev. --/--/2000) CHK'D GIS Entry GIS Entry Checked ENTER ENTRY CHK'D

Wisconsin ASI Update Form

Fill in the following information as it is presently recorded: County Milwuakee Site # <u>47-MI-0030</u> ASI # 3589 Burial Site # BMI-0158 Site Name Story Burials Town/Range/Sec.T7N., R21E., Section 26 USGS Quad NameMilwuakee Please refer to the ASI form and provide the appropriate headings for the correction or new information. Examples of headings are: QUARTER SECTIONS, USGS MAP, and SITE DESCRIPTION. Provide a justification or reference for any new information. When appropriate, attach a sketch map and copy of USGS quad depicting map changes. HEADING(S) AND NATURE OF CORRECTION/UPDATE: Location Description Testing and examining the portion of the site within the proposed expansion boundaries of the IH-94 East/West Project suggests that there are no intact archaeological deposits adjacent to the existing highway. InvestigatorDavid Keene Affiliation Archaeological Research, Inc. Date September 2012 Update submitted by: Name David Keene Affiliation Archaeological Research, Inc. Date January 2013 ************************************ (Leave this section blank-- for SHSW office use) HP-00-000 (rev. --/--/2000) CHK'D GIS Entry GIS Entry Checked ENTER ENTRY CHK'D

OMB No. 1024-0018

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

Signature of commenting official:	Date
-	D /
In my opinion, the property meets _	does not meet the National Register criteria.
State of Federal agency/bureau of 11	ioai Government
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tr	ihal Government
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
ABCD	•
nationalX_statewide Applicable National Register Criteria:	local
In my opinion, the property meetsX Criteria. I recommend that this property be level(s) of significance:	_
the documentation standards for registering	request for determination of eligibility meets properties in the National Register of Historic sional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
As the designated authority under the Natio	nal Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	
2. Location Street & number:134 S Dana Court City or town: Milwaukee State: Wisconsi Not For Publication: Vicinity: [
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a mul	Itiple property listing
Name of related multiple property listing:	
Historic name: <u>Beth Hamedrosh Hagod</u> Other names/site number: <u></u>	ier i misne stara_

Beth Hamedrosh Hagodel Anshe Sfard

name of Property	County and State
4. National Park Service Certification	
I hereby certify that this property is:	
entered in the National Register	
determined eligible for the National Register	
determined not eligible for the National Register	
removed from the National Register	
other (explain:)	
Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
5. Classification	
Ownership of Property	
(Check as many boxes as apply.)	
Private:	
Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	
Category of Property	
(Check only one box.)	
Building(s)	
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

eth Hamedrosh Hagodel Anshe Sfard		Milwaukee, Wisconsin
ame of Property		County and State
Number of Resources within Prop	ertv	
(Do not include previously listed res	ources in the count)	
Contributing	Noncontributing	buildings
		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
		Total
6. Function or UseHistoric Functions(Enter categories from instructions.)FUNERARY/cemetery		
		
Current Functions		
(Enter categories from instructions.) <u>FUNERARY/cemetery</u>		

Beth Hamedrosh Hagodel Anshe Sfard	Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Name of Property	County and State
7. Description	
Architectural Classification	
(Enter categories from instructions.) N/A	
Materials: (enter categories from instructions.) Principal exterior materials of the property:N/A	
Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition o contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate historic integrity.)	summary paragraph that location, type, style,
Summary Paragraph	
The Beth Hamedrosh Hagodel Anshe Sfard Cemetery is located on the Milwaukee. It is bounded on the west by S. Dana Court, on the north be the east by the Wood National Cemetery. This cemetery was established to be an active Jewish Orthodox Cemetery. As an active cemetery the gmarkers are well maintained. Grave and grave markers from the earliest burials are well cared for and can clearly be seen throughout the cemet	by a utility corridor and on ed in 1924 and continues grounds, graves, and grave st to the most recent

Narrative Description

Beth Hamedrosh Hagodel Anshe Sfard Cemetery (1924) is located within a cluster of cemeteries which include the Anshai Lebowitz Cemetery, Wood National Cemetery (1871), Spring Hill Cemetery (1876), and Calvary Cemetery (1857). All of these cemeteries are active today and undergo regular maintenance. Each of these cemeteries reflects the beliefs and heritage of its constituents. Beth Hamedrosh Hagodel Anshe Sfard Cemetery was established in 1924 by Congregation Beth Hamedrosh Hagadol, one of the oldest congregations in Milwaukee, which was organized in 1892 by the consolidation of Anshe Jacob with Moses Montefiori Gemeinde. Much like the Anshe Lebowitz Cemetery mentioned above this cemetery contains large

Beth Hamedrosh Hago	del Anshe Sfard
---------------------	-----------------

Milwaukee, Wisconsin County and State

Name of Property

gravestones which give the appearance of crowded graves. It is an active cemetery, well kept, with very little evidence of regular visitors.

The Anshe Lebowitz cemetery to the south is a Conservative Jewish Cemetery with ties to the Russian Jewish Immigrant Community in Milwaukee. Many of the grave stones are large and very close together with a crowded look. It has the look of a cemetery well cared for but not often visited. According to Jewish Burial Customs described in literature provided by the various Jewish mortuary chapels, "Judaism teaches that mourners should not show excessive grief and should avoid deifying the deceased. To this end, cemetery visitation should not be too frequent." (http://jewish-funeral-home.com/Jewish-burial-customs.html)

The Wood National Cemetery to the east of Spring Hill is a military cemetery. As is typical of American Military Cemeteries throughout the United States the stone grave markers are all of the same size and color. Graves are all evenly spaced. There are monuments interspersed throughout the cemetery and the entire cemetery is covered with well mowed and even cut domestic grass. Sections are well marked and periodic markers direct visitors to graves sites.

Spring Hill Cemetery is just south of Beth Hamedrosh Hagodel Anshe Sfard Cemetery before the construction of Interstate Highway 94 in the 1960s is an Orthodox Jewish Cemetery. Spring Hill Cemetery was established 1876 by the Gilead Lodge 41 of B'nai Brith which continues to operate the cemetery to this day. Though predominately a Jewish (Reformed) cemetery it was established and remains nondenominational. It is very much a modern cemetery in look and practice with well-kept graves and mowed lawns very much in the character of modern cemeteries.

Just north of the Beth Hamedrosh Hagodel Anshe Sfard Cemetery is Calvary Catholic Cemetery. It is the oldest cemetery in this cluster and began burials in 1857. The earliest burials in this cemetery were transferred from other cemeteries being vacated as a result of urban development. This cemetery started as a 55 acre burial area and has grown to encompass over 77 acres. One of the highest points in Milwaukee, Chapel Hill, is located within the boundaries of this cemetery. Grave spacing and size of grave markers vary in this cemetery. Early graves are often adjacent to newer graves. There is also considerable variability in size and ornateness of tombstones. Some with religious motifs others with purely secular designs. There are also a number of chapels, mausoleums, and support structures in this cemetery.

Beth Ham Name of Pro	edrosh Hagodel Anshe Sfard	Milwaukee, Wisconsi County and State
	tatement of Significance	
Appli	cable National Register Criteria "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for	r National Register
	A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant broad patterns of our history.	nt contribution to the
	B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in	our past.
	C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, per construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose continuity individual distinction.	high artistic values,
	D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important history.	ant in prehistory or
	ria Considerations "x" in all the boxes that apply.)	
	A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purpose	S
	B. Removed from its original location	
	C. A birthplace or grave	
Х	D. A cemetery	
	E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure	
	F. A commemorative property	
	G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the pa	ast 50 years

Beth Hamedrosh Hagodel Anshe Sfard	Milwaukee, Wisconsin County and State
Name of Property	County and State
A 0.01 101	
Areas of Significance	
(Enter categories from instructions.)	
	
Period of Significance	
0	
Significant Dates	
~- g	
Significant Person	
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)	
(11)	
Cultural Affiliation	
Architect/Builder	
THE CHAPTER, & GREATE	
	

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

This cemetery does not meet special criteria for significance.

Beth	Hamed	rosh Hagod	<u>lel Anshe</u>	Sfard
Name	of Proper	ty		
Spec	cial Req	uirements	Criteria	Considerations:

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
County and State

Criteria Considerations A: A religious property is eligible if it derives its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.

There are no distinctive or architecturally distinctive features in this cemetery. It has the look and feel of just about any 20th century cemetery in the Midwest. Nor is its founding or history uniquely distinct from that of other cemeteries in the region.

Criteria Consideration B: A property removed from its original or historically significant location can be eligible if it is significant primarily for architectural value or if it is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event.

This does not apply to Beth Hamedrosh Hagodel Anshe Sfard.

Criteria Consideration C: A birthplace or grave of a historical figure is eligible if the person is of outstanding importance and if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life.

This cemetery does not contain a unique concentration of prominent individuals in the history of Milwaukee.

Criteria Consideration D: A cemetery is eligible if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.

This cemetery does not contain a unique concentration of prominent individuals in the history of Milwaukee.

Criteria Consideration E: A reconstructed property is eligible when it is accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived.

This does not apply to Beth Hamedrosh Hagodel Anshe Sfard.

Criteria Consideration F: A property primarily commemorative in intent can be eligible if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance.

There are no design features or particular historic events associated with cemetery to give it its own historic significance.

Criteria Consideration G: A property achieving significance within the last fifty years is eligible if it is of exceptional importance.

There are not events or features of this cemetery dating to the last fifty years that contribute to its significance.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 Beth Hamedrosh Hagodel Anshe Sfard Milwaukee, Wisconsin Name of Property County and State Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.) 9. Major Bibliographical References **Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.) Bruce, William George 1922 History of Milwaukee City and County. S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, Milwaukee (Three Volumes). Gurda, John 2009 One People, Many Paths: A History of Jewish Milwaukee. Jewish Museum of Milwaukee. Hamilton, Kelly 2012 Original Construction of the IH-94 E-W Expressway and Impacts to the Wood National Cemetery, Beth Hamedrosh Hagodel Anshe Sfard Cemetery, and Spring Hill Cemetery and Mausoleum. Museum Archaeology Program, State Historic Society of Wisconsin, Madison. Online Resources: Jewish Museum of Milwaukee (http://www.jewishmuseummilwaukee.org/history/timeline/index.php) Jewish Virtual Library (http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/index.html) Wisconsin Historic Society: Jews in Wisconsin (http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/dictionary/index.asp?action=view&term_id=11484&term_typ e id=1&term type text=people&letter=J) Jewish Funerals and Burial Customs (http://jewish-funeral-home.com/Jewish-burial-

customs.html)

NPS Form 10-900 O	MB No. 1024-0018	
Beth Hamedrosh Hagodel Anshe Sfard Name of Property	_	Milwaukee, Wisconsin County and State
preliminary determination of indiv previously listed in the National R previously determined eligible by designated a National Historic Lar recorded by Historic American Bu recorded by Historic American En recorded by Historic American La Primary location of additional data: State Historic Preservation Office Other State agency Federal agency Local government University Other Name of repository: Historic Resources Survey Number (i	egister the National Register ndmark tildings Survey # gineering Record # ndscape Survey #	requested
10. Geographical Data Acreage of Property6.5		
Use either the UTM system or latitude/l	ongitude coordinates	
Latitude/Longitude Coordinates Datum if other than WGS84: (enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)	_	
1. Latitude:	Longitude:	
2. Latitude:	Longitude:	
3. Latitude:	Longitude:	
4. Latitude:	Longitude:	

Beth Hamedrosh Hagodel Anshe S	fard	<u> </u>	Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Name of Property			County and State
Or			
UTM References			
Datum (indicated on USGS	map):		
	NAD 1	002	
NAD 1927 or	x NAD 1	983	
1. Zone: 16	Easting:	419772	Northing: 4764749
	C		<u> </u>
2. Zone: 16	Easting:	419772	Northing: 4764689
3. Zone: 16	Easting:	419947	Northing: 4764689
4. Zone: 16	Easting:	419947	Northing: 4764769
4. Zone. 10	Lasting.	417747	Northing. 4704709
Verbal Boundary Descript			·
•		•	r, on the east by Wood National
Cemtery, on the south by IH	-94, and on	the west by S. Dan	a Court.
Boundary Justification (Ex	nlain why i	the houndaries were	selected)
Doublet y Gustification (Ex	ipiani wily	ine boundaries were	, solected.)
11. Form Prepared By			
name/title: <u>David Keene</u>			<u></u>
organization:Archaeolog			
street & number: 6907			
city or town: <u>Middleton</u> e-mail <u>dkeene@arch-res.</u>			
telephone: <u>(608)836-8677</u>			
date:			

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government
Signature of commenting official:	Date
In my opinion, the property meets does	not meet the National Register criteria.
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Go	vernment
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
nationalX_statewidelo Applicable National Register Criteria:ABCD	ocal
n my opinion, the property meets _XX do Criteria. I recommend that this property be conside evel(s) of significance: national X statewide le	red significant at the following
hereby certify that this nomination reque he documentation standards for registering properti Places and meets the procedural and professional re	es in the National Register of Historic
As the designated authority under the National History	oric Preservation Act, as amended,
B. State/Federal Agency Certification	
City or town: Milwaukee State: Wisconsin Vicinity: Vicinity:	County: Milwaukee
Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple pro	operty listing
Name of related multiple property listing:	
Historic name:Spring Hill Cemetery_ Other names/site number:	

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 Spring Hill Cemetery
Name of Property Milwaukee, Wisconsin County and State 4. National Park Service Certification I hereby certify that this property is: ___ entered in the National Register __ determined eligible for the National Register ___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register ___ other (explain:) _____ Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 5. Classification **Ownership of Property** (Check as many boxes as apply.) Private: Public - Local Public - State Public – Federal **Category of Property** (Check only **one** box.) Building(s) District

Site

Structure

Object

Spring Hill Cemetery		Milwaukee, Wisconsin
lame of Property	_	County and State
Number of Resources within Propert		
(Do not include previously listed resour		
Contributing	Noncontributing	
		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
		Total
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.) _ FUNERARY/cemetery		
Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.) FUNERARY/cemetery		

Spring Hill Cemetery	Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Name of Property	County and State
7. Description	
Architectural Classification	
(Enter categories from instructions.)N/A	
	
Materials: (enter categories from instructions.) Principal exterior materials of the property:N/A	
Narrative Description	
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the	* * *
contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a sun	
briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its local	* * *
method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whe	ether the property has
historic integrity.)	

Summary Paragraph

Spring Hill Cemetery is located immediately southeast of the intersection of Interstate Highway 94 and S Hawley Road. The site is approximately 21 acres in size and presently has about 8000 interred there. It was established in 1876 and remains an active cemetery today. As an active cemetery the grounds, graves, and grave markers are well maintained. Grave and grave markers from the earliest to the most recent burials are well cared for and can clearly be seen throughout the cemetery. Recently, a Mausoleum has been constructed on the northern boundary of the cemetery just south of Interstate Highway 94.

Narrative Description

Spring Hill Cemetery (1876) is located within a cluster of cemeteries which include the Anshai Lebowitz Cemetery, Wood National Cemetery (1871), Beth Hamedrosh Hagodel Anshe Sfard Cemetery (1924), and Calvary Cemetery (1857). All of these cemeteries are active today and undergo regular maintenance. Each of these cemeteries reflects the beliefs and heritage of its constituents. Spring Hill Cemetery was established 1876 by the Gilead Lodge 41 of B'nai Brith which continues to operate the cemetery to this day. Though predominately a Jewish (Reformed) cemetery it was established and remains nondenominational. It is very much a modern cemetery in look and practice with well-kept graves and mowed lawns very much in the character of modern cemeteries.

United States Department of the I	Interior
National Park Service / National F	Register of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10-900	OMB No. 1024-0018

Spring Hill Cemetery	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	
Name of Property	County and State	

The Anshe Lebowitz cemetery immediately to the south is a Conservative Jewish Cemetery with ties to the Russian Jewish Immigrant Community in Milwaukee. Many of the grave stones are large and very close together with a crowded look. It has the look of a cemetery well cared for but not often visited. According to Jewish Burial Customs described in literature provided by the various Jewish mortuary chapels, "Judaism teaches that mourners should not show excessive grief and should avoid deifying the deceased. To this end, cemetery visitation should not be too frequent." (http://jewish-funeral-home.com/Jewish-burial-customs.html)

The Wood National Cemetery to the east of Spring Hill is a military cemetery. As is typical of American Military Cemeteries throughout the United States the stone grave markers are all of the same size and color. Graves are all evenly spaced. There are monuments interspersed throughout the cemetery and the entire cemetery is covered with well mowed and even cut domestic grass. Sections are well marked and periodic markers direct visitors to graves sites.

The Beth Hamedrosh Hagodel Anshe Sfard Cemetery which was on the north border of Spring Hill Cemetery before the construction of Interstate Highway 94 in the 1960s is an Orthodox Jewish Cemetery. It was established in 1924 by Congregation Beth Hamedrosh Hagadol, one of the oldest congregations in Milwaukee, which was organized in 1892 by the consolidation of Anshe Jacob with Moses Montefiori Gemeinde. Much like the Anshe Lebowitz Cemetery mentioned above this cemetery contains large gravestones which give the appearance of crowded graves. It is an active cemetery, well kept, with very little evidence of regular visitors.

Just north of the Beth Hamedrosh Hagodel Anshe Sfard Cemetery is Calvary Catholic Cemetery. It is the oldest cemetery in this cluster and began burials in 1857. The earliest burials in this cemetery were transferred from other cemeteries being vacated as a result of urban development. This cemetery started as a 55 acre burial area and has grown to encompass over 77 acres. One of the highest points in Milwaukee, Chapel Hill, is located within the boundaries of this cemetery. Grave spacing and size of grave markers vary in this cemetery. Early graves are often adjacent to newer graves. There is also considerable variability in size and ornateness of tombstones. Some with religious motifs others with purely secular designs. There are also a number of chapels, mausoleums, and support structures in this cemetery.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

Х	A.	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
	B.	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Spring Hill Cem	
lame of Property C.	Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D.	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
	considerations in all the hoves that apply
(Mark x	in all the boxes that apply.)
A.	Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
B.	Removed from its original location
C.	A birthplace or grave
x D.	A cemetery
E.	A reconstructed building, object, or structure
F.	A commemorative property
G.	Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years
	Significance egories from instructions.)
Period of	Significance
Significar	

oring Hill Cemetery	Milwaukee, Wisconsin
me of Property	County and State
Significant Person	
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)	
(Complete only if Citerion B is marked above.)	
Cultural Affiliation	
A - 124 - 47D - 211	
Architect/Builder	
	

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

This cemetery does not meet special criteria for significance.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Special Requirements Criteria Considerations:

Criteria Considerations A: A religious property is eligible if it derives its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.

There are no distinctive or architecturally distinctive features in this cemetery. It has the look and feel of just about any 20th century cemetery in the Midwest. Nor is its founding or history uniquely distinct from that of other cemeteries in the region.

Criteria Consideration B: A property removed from its original or historically significant location can be eligible if it is significant primarily for architectural value or if it is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event.

This does not apply to Spring Hill Cemetery.

Criteria Consideration C: A birthplace or grave of a historical figure is eligible if the person is of outstanding importance and if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life.

Spring Hill Cemetery

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

County and State

Name of Property

This cemetery does not contain a unique concentration of prominent individuals in the history of Milwaukee.

Criteria Consideration D: A cemetery is eligible if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.

This cemetery is not associated with any single or collection of significant historic events.

Criteria Consideration E: A reconstructed property is eligible when it is accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived.

This does not apply to Spring Hill Cemetery.

Criteria Consideration F: A property primarily commemorative in intent can be eligible if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance.

There are no design features or particular historic events associated with cemetery to give it its own historic significance.

Criteria Consideration G: A property achieving significance within the last fifty years is eligible if it is of exceptional importance.

There are not events or features of this cemetery dating to the last fifty years that contribute to its significance.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Bruce, William George

1922 History of Milwaukee City and County. S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, Milwaukee (Three Volumes).

Gurda, John

One People, Many Paths: A History of Jewish Milwaukee. Jewish Museum of Milwaukee.

Hamilton, Kelly

2012 Original Construction of the IH-94 E-W Expressway and Impacts to the Wood National Cemetery, Beth Hamedrosh Hagodel Anshe Sfard Cemetery, and Spring Hill Cemetery and Mausoleum. Museum Archaeology Program, State Historic Society of Wisconsin, Madison. National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 Spring Hill Cemetery Milwaukee, Wisconsin Name of Property County and State Online Resources: Jewish Museum of Milwaukee (http://www.jewishmuseummilwaukee.org/history/timeline/index.php) Jewish Virtual Library (http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/index.html) Wisconsin Historic Society: Jews in Wisconsin (http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/dictionary/index.asp?action=view&term_id=11484&term_typ e id=1&term type text=people&letter=J) Jewish Funerals and Burial Customs (http://jewish-funeral-home.com/Jewish-burialcustoms.html) **Previous documentation on file (NPS):** ____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested ____ previously listed in the National Register _____previously determined eligible by the National Register designated a National Historic Landmark _____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____ ____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____ ____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____ Primary location of additional data: ____ State Historic Preservation Office ____ Other State agency Federal agency ____ Local government ___ University X Other Name of repository: Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 10. Geographical Data Acreage of Property ____21____

United States Department of the Interior

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Spring Hill Cemetery		Milwaukee, Wisconsii
lame of Property Latitude/Longitude	Coordinates	County and State
Datum if other than V		
(enter coordinates to		
1. Latitude:	Longitude:	
1. Latitude.	Longitude.	
2. Latitude:	Longitude:	
	8	
3. Latitude:	Longitude:	
4. Latitude:	Longitude:	
	_	
Or		
UTM References		
Datum (indicated on l	JSGS map):	
NAD 1927 or	x NAD 1983	
1. Zone: 16	Easting: 419763	Northing: 4764645
0.7.16	T 11 1107.62	N. 11. (5.145)
2. Zone: 16	Easting: 419763	Northing: 4764469
2 7	F .: 410020	N. 41: 4764460
3. Zone:	Easting: 419929	Northing: 4764469
1 7 may	Easting : 410020	Northing, 1761615
4. Zone:	Easting: 419929	Northing: 4764645
Vanhal Daumdany De	oganintian (Describe the hounder	ice of the property.)
•	escription (Describe the boundary	e east by Wood National Cemetery, on
•	•	•
the south by the Alisi	nai Lebowitz Cemetery, and on the	ie west by S Hawley Court.
Roundamy Justificati	on (Explain why the boundaries	ware calcuted)
Doundary Justinican	on (Explain why the boundaries	were selected.)
11. Form Prepared 1		
11. Porm r repareu i	, y	
name/title:David	Keene	
	aeological Research, Inc.	
street & number: 690	07 University Avenue #161	
	dleton state: Wis	
	@arch-res.com	
telephone 608-8	36-8677	
	50-0011	
datejanuary, 2013		-

Spring Hill Cemetery	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	
Name of Property	County and State	

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo	Log
-------	-----

Name of Property:
City or Vicinity:

Spring Hill Cemetery		Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Name of Property		County and State
County:	State:	
Photographer:		
Date Photographed:		
Description of Photograph(s camera:	s) and number, include description	n of view indicating direction of
1 of		

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM

WHS/SHSW # COUNTY Milwaukee County
AUTHORS: <u>David Keene</u>
REPORT TITLE: <u>Archaeological Investigations, I-94 East-West and Stadium Interchange, 70th Street, National Avenue to Lisbon Avenue, Milwaukee County, Project ID 1060–</u> 27-00
DATE OF REPORT (MONTH AND YEAR): <u>January 2013</u>
SERIES/NUMBER:
PLACE OF PUBLICATION: Middleton, Wisconsin
LOCATIONAL INFORMATION [LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY AREA (T-R-S)] T7N., R21E., Section 25, 26, 27 and 34, 35, 36 U.S.G.S. QUAD MAP(S): <u>Milwaukee, Wisconsin</u>
SITE(S) INVESTIGATED: <u>6</u> ACRES INVESTIGATED: AGENCY #
INVESTIGATION TECHNIQUES COMPLETED (Check all that apply.) Avocational Survey
Militell in space below